ed the prophecy of Mr. Rhett. Had he and his friends permitted the tariff of 1842 to confinue in existence, such a prophecy would have been realized, and Carolina and Georgia would have been becoming stronger and richer from day to day; but as they did not, their manufactures have declined, and they are becoming from day to day weaker. Their people are from year to year more and more compelled to fly to the new and yet unexhausted lands of the South-west, and the result is shown in the fact that the comparatively new State of Georgia has increased in population in the last five years only 25,619, or a little more than two and a half per cent. Georgia has been selling her soil in the shape of cotton, and now she pays the penalty. Is it not time for our Southern friends to open their eyes to the fact that in the race they are running for power-by means of the creation of new States and Senatorial votes-they are sure to be beaten at last, and that the longer it is persisted in, the more complete must ultimately be their defeat ?

A correspondent in Maysville, Kentucky, sends us a letter and extract, which we print in this paper, touching the burning of a negro slave alive. This incident differs from ordinary negro-roasting of the South inasmuch as it was not done by a virtuously indignant lynch-law mob, but by two gentlemen of the highest respectability, while on a drunken frolic. We offer no special comment, believing with John Wesley that "Slavery is the sum "of all human iniquities," and consequently any development of cruelty, however terrible, under it, is simply a part of the system inevitably expressing itself. We beg, however, that our Divinity doctors who favor Slavery, and our Fourth-of-July patriots who overlook it, would exert themselves to reconcile religion and democracy with a system that permits "two gentlemen" to burn a man alive. the local authorities taking no notice of the fact, and the newspapers of the place ignoring it. We have the names of the parties, and shall make them public as soon as we have made sure that there is no mistake on the subject.

# THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

The great body of both the Democratic and the anti-Nebraska party unite in steadily voting down all motions to adjourn. Only the Southern Americans and the stragglers, with here and there another, make efforts to adjourn. I think there will be Speaker before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The plurality rule will be gained whenever

leading Democrat moves it, and probably not till From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9-P. M. The House is still sitting, with the prospect of a long struggle. Several adjournment propositions have been voted down. Mr. Banks had ninety-two on the last ballot-seven short of success. spirit is good, and resolution of his friends firm. Mr. Galloway read a dispatch signed by twentynine State Senators of Ohio, Republicans and Americans, approving the course of the Ohio delegation here. It will have a good effect.

#### DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1855. A decisive step has been taken relative to British enlistments. The long correspondence on this subject between the two Governments has been closed by an elaborate and conclusive dispatch to Mr. Buchanan, sent last Saturday, requiring the British Government to recall Mr. Crampton, of leaving the alternative of the Administration giving him his passports here. The same paper signifies distinctly the revocation of the exequaturs of Consuls Barelay at New-York, Mathew at Phila delphia, and Raycraft at Cincinnati, who were implicated in the enlistments. England is indirectly prepared for this contingency by previous negotiations, but still the present demand may excite a temporary feeling and lead to some difficulty in the recognition of Mr. Buchanan's successor. It may also embarrass Lord Palmerston's official tenure. From positive developments this course is inevitable, and must be sustained.\* If England makes it the cause of exceptions in settling the Central American question the responsibility will

### XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wenesday, Jan. 9, 1856.
Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) defended the Democratic party and the President from the charge that they are responsible for the non-organization of the House.
Mr. WHITNEY defended the 8th section of the Philadelphia Platform, declaring that the American party wars not against individuals but against the systems and principles of the Romish Church.
Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution to elect Speaker by a plurality vote.

by a plurality vote.

After short discussion the resolution was laid on the

Mr. Gambelli (Ohio), referred to a letter written by Mr. Giddings in The Ashtabula Sentinel, stating that it was fairly deducible from its tenor that he (Campbell) desired to get the vote for himself as candidate for the Speakership to a point gratifying to him personally, in order that he might retire honorably from the contest.

Mr. GUDDINGS exculpated Mr. Campbell from such

Mr. GIDDINGS exculpated Mr. Campbell from such

inputation, and—
Mr. CAMPBELL continued boldly, challenging any friend to say that such was his desire. He defended himself from the charge in The N. Y. TRIBENE, of being a doughface, stating that he had ever, on principle, opposed the extension of Slavery, and defed all mankind to prove the contrary. He avowed in strong terms his devotion to the principles of the American

Party.

Two ballots were then taken, the last resulting as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST BALLOT. Banks. 92 Fuller. 92
Richardson. 68 Pennington. 6

Mr. GALLOWAY, during the voting, read a telegraphic dispatch from the twenty-nine Republican and American Scattering and the Ohio Legislature, approving American of the majority of the Congressional delega-

American Senators in the Ohio Legislature, approving the course of the majority of the Congressional delegation from that State who vote for Mr. Banks.

Mr. MOORE supposed the dispatch was read to whip in recusants. He believed he truly represented the Teuth District by not voting for Mr. Banks.

Mr. HARRISON said he had nothing to do with Republican-Americans; he was elected by the true American party alone.

A desultory debate followed involving the political position of gentlemen.

position of gentlemen.

The 192d and 193d votes were then taken, the lat er

Mr. Mch J'LLEN moved that the resolution re stricting Member, to ten minutes in debate be re-scinded. He was op coxed, not only to this gag, but to starving gentlemen in an election. The motion was laid on the taile.

[Menbers continually going out for refreshments— preparing for a long siege—most of them in excellent good humor. Various unsuccessful efforts were from time to time made to adjourn.]

Mr. BOWIE said: We are in the midst of a revolu-

tion, though bloodless as yet. He hoped the spirit of patriotism would rise superior to surrounding circum-stances, and relieve the House from the reproach of bemg unable to organize.

Mr. Bowie was followed by various other gentlemen, nome in a spirit of pleasantry, provoking merriment,

grave and serious.

MEACHAM objected to the proceedings of

Mr. BOWIE-No man, while the House is disorganized, has a right to object. He would not say cast pearls before swine—but waste not the sweet fragrance of their voices on desert air. [Laughter.] The Slavery question was discussed at length. At 11 o'clock, a motion to-adjourn was negatived by

Mr. SNEED offered a resolution that Mr. Orr be The resolution was laid on the table by one majority.

The House at 1 o'clock was still in session.

#### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE .... ALBANY, Jan. 9. The Lieutenant-Governor presented a prelim

eport of the Census. NOTICES OF BILLS. By Mr. PETTY-To amend the charter of the City

of New York; to reorganize the police of New York.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to invest money belonging to the Bank Fund ie the purchase of a Bank Fund Stock, becoming due not later than 1859; such stock not to be purchased at a price exceeding par

An Executive Session was fixed for Thursday at

On Chaims—Messrs. Uphum, Lee, Bellinger, and Brooks. On Finance—Messrs. Uphum, Lee, Bellinger, and Brooks. On Finance—Messrs. Spencer, Richardson, and Madden. On Canals—Messrs. Briggs and E. P. Smith. On Radikony—Messrs. Ramsay, Enlineer and Spencer. On Charitable Societies—Messrs. Spencer, Cuyler and Nix On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Richardson, Kelly Towne.

Cowne.

On Banks-Mesers, Kelly, Huntington and Petty.
On Insurance-Mesers, Madden, Rider and Nichols.
On Commerce and Navigation-Mesers, C. P. Smith, Madden and Brooks.
On Cities and Fillages-Mesers, Brooks, Lee, and Petty.
The Report of the Western House of Refuge was

ASSEMBLY.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker. On the first ballot, Mr. Matteson (Dem.) changed his vote to Odell. On the second, Messrs. Bayeus (Dem.) and Deshler (Whig) also changed to Odell.

Deshler (Whig) also changed to Odell.

Eight ballots were taken without a choice. Odell's highest vote was 44, with four Americans absent. The Republican vote was firm at 35.

A motion to hold afternoon session, was defeated. The Democrats hold a caucus to-night.

The general impression is that the House will organ ize to-morrow; but the prospect looks doubtful.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

A Union caucus of the Democratic members was called for this evening, but only twenty-three were present. Judge Foot of Saratoga presided, and Mr.

present. Judge Foot of Saratoga presided, and Mr. Wiltsie of New-York acteas Secretary.

Letters were read addressed by Mr. Wiltsie of New-York and Mr. Sinola of Kings, to Mr. Bailey, asking whether he approves of the resolution adopted by the Democratic members of the House on the 31st of December. (The one approving the Nebraska Bill.) Mr. Bailey, in reply, says:

"Regretting that my uniform indersement of the resolution is not more generally understood, I unequivocally asswer in the affirmative."

A spicy debate arose, in which Messrs, Mehan, Woods, Wiltsie, Hoyle, Robinson and others took part.

Mr. Spinola and other Hards urged Mr. Bailey's in dorsement by the caucus. Messrs, Robinson, Hoyle, Mr. Spinola and other Hards urged Mr. Bailey's in dorsement by the caucus. Messrs. Robinson, Hoyle, Mehan and others declared they would never support Mr. Bailey so long as he continued the nominee of a sectional caucus. The discussion became somewhat personal, and after a futile attempt to nominate candi-dates the meeting, without taking any action, ad-iowned.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAIL-ROAD-THREE PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856. A frightful accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad to-day on the track which crosses Montgomery Cove, just below this city. The express train from Albany, due here at 1:10 p.m., did not reach here until nearly half-past two, the time for the starting of the Poughkeepsie train south. The Albany train, however, was allowed to take the right of the track, and for that purpose the Poughkeepsie train was detained ten minutes. Each train was drawn by two locemotives. As the first train neared the place where the accident happened, a signal to stop was discovered about a quarter of a mile in advance, and the unmons was immediately obeyed. The object of the detention proved to be a defect in the track. In about ten minutes after the stoppage of the Albany train the dashed into it with such force that the car first struck was completely demolished, and the one preceding it was nearly as badly wrecked. In the cars destroyed were about fifty passengers, and the only reason that the loss of life was not more extensive, is that the passengers were warned of their danger just before

the collision, thus enabling many to escape.

As far as ascertained the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

A young man and woman, names unknown; both terribly mutilated. Mrs. Green of Utica was taken from the ruins alive,

but died soon after. INJURED.

Two ladies, unknown. Lying at the Exchange House. Very badly scalded, so that their recovery is

sidered doubtful. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Albany, slightly.

Three children of the above, badly scalded and J. D. Gott of New-York, slightly bruised.

Abel Priest of New-York, cut on the head. Catharine Howell (colored) of New-York, collar-bone oroken, head bruised, &c.

Mr. Begert of New-York, head cut and side and

imbs injured, but not deagerously. Mrs, Campbell of Utica, slightly injured.

H. Emmans of Vernon, Oncida County, slightly. Mrs. Oscar Hull of New-Haven, slightly. Capt. Schuler of Albany, badly bruised and mutil-

Mrs. Gardner and Mr. Pond of Schoharie, slightly

Geo. Kloss of Madison County, Ohio, skull fractured; in a precarious state. Geo. Harrington of Washington, D. C., face scalded

and otherwise injured. Daniel Lord, lawyer, of New-York, slightly.

James Ludlum of New-York, slightly. A little girl, name unknown, lying at Rutgers Hetel, will probably die before morning.

We have the following communication from the

Hudson River Railroad Office: "A telegraphic dispatch reached this office about

4 p. m. to-day, stating that a collision had occurred about 2½ miles below Poughkeepsie. Mr. Sloan, the President, and Mr. Sykes, the Superintendent, started on 5 p. m. train for Poughkeepsie. When they arrive at the place of the disaster a more detailed statement may be expected, which will be immediately forwarded to the Press. Since their departure the following telegraph has been received: " POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9, 1856-7 P. M.

"To SAN'L SLOAN, President, or M. L. SYNES, jr. Supt.: Three dead, one man and two ladies—one of the latter a Mrs. C. Green of Utica. There are ten o twelve wounded, some seriously.

PITTSBURGH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PITTSEURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.
Mr. Bingham (Know-Nothing) was elected Mayor Mr. Bingham (Know-Nothing) was elected Mayor-to-day by 38s over Irwin (Democrat), and had 474 over Volz (Fusionist). The Anti-Know-Nothings have a majority in the Councils. The Allegheny municipal election was also held to-day, and the Citizens' candidate, Mr. Adams, received a small majority for Mayor.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.
TRESTOS, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.
No organization of the House took place to-day—neither party being read. A vote for Speaker will probably open the proceedings to-morrow.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION-FIRE Convention at Cincinnati. But few Delegates hav

curied by James M. Taylor, was destroyed by fire this evening. Insured in Montgomery County Insur-rance Company.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The National Agricultural Society met at the Smithsonian Institute. There was a respectable attendance. President Wilder delivered the annual address. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of upward of \$4,000 on hand. The invitation of Mayor Conrad of Philadelphia to hold the next Annual Exhibition in that city was accorded.

Philadelphia to hold the next Annual Exhibition in that city was accepted.

The President read a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Illinois, asking Congress to donate to each State an amount of land, of not less than \$500,000 in value, for the establishment of Industrial Universities. The subject was referred to a Committee, consisting of Prof. Henry, the Hon. Mr. De Bow, and L. H. Byington, esq., of Conn., with authority to present the same to Congress.

Several subjects were discussed, and the Executive Committee was suthorized to take such steps for the

Committee was authorized to take such steps for the domestication of Rocky Mountain sheep as might be deemed expedient. A resolution providing for the importation of seed wheat was adopted. Adjourned

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1856.
No. 37.—W. C. Little et al. vs. Levi W. Hall et al.
Argument was concluded by Mr. Seward for appellants and continued by the Hon. S. G. Haven for ap-

pellees.
No. 38.—James M. Cooper, plff. vs. Enoch C. Roberts. Argument commenced by Mr. Buel for plaintiff.

CONVENTION OF THE . VETERANS OF 1812. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

The Old Soldiers' Convention reassembled this morning. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to consist of one from each State to frame a Constitution for the "United Brothers of the War of

a constitution for the "Convention is resolved.

After an address by Judge Woodward of New-Yerk, on the subject of Invalid Pensions, some cloquent remarks were made by the President, Judge quent remarks were made omplimentary resolutions Sutherland. The usual complimentary resolutions passed, and the Convention adjourned, to meet again in Washington on the 8th of January, 1857.

THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS.

THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

The trains from New-York at 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon were detained on the road all night. The 4 o'clock train did not leave Trenton, in consequence of obstructions from the snow which had been blown on the track by the high wind.

The passengers were transferred to the 6 o'clock train, which started from Trenton with two locomotives at 4 o'clock this morning, and managed to reach Cooper's Creck, two miles above Camden, where it was frozen fast. Two locomotives were dispatched

was frozen fast. Two locomotives were dispatched from Camden to assist the train, but they too were frozen.

Sleighs were then sent for the passengers, who final-

Sleighs were then sent for the passengers, who finally reached the city at 5 o'clock. One of the locomptives was partially burned by an attempt to thaw out the pumps. No trains have been dispatched from here this morning, but the road will probably be cleared by this afternoon.

This morning the thermometer, at 7 o'clock, stood at 2½ degrees below zero, and at 10 o'clock, 2½ degrees above zero. The Delaware River is frozen hard opposite this city, except where it is kept open by the ferry-boats.

above zero. The Denaware River and above zero. The Denaware River should be ferry-beats.

Two yesterday afternoon trains on the Trenton Road are also frozen up near Tullytown. The passengers were taken to Trenton in sleighs.

PHILADTIPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 9-11 P. M.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

The weather here is clear and intensely cold; in fact so cold that our thermometer could not reach it. Last night was the most severe we have experienced for years. No mail from any quarter was received this morning.

is morning.

The train which left Philadelphia last night has not arrived, and it is presumed the detention is caused by the ice in the Susquehanna. The Southern and West-ern trains are also detained from unknown causes. The only mails received here to-day are those from Washington, Norfolk, and the Western mails which were due yesterday. The thermometer (at 3 p. m) is 10 degrees above zero.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856. Last night's train from Philadelphia has not yet arrived, (at 7 p. m.) There has been no train sent out to-day. The 4 o'clock train from Washington has arrived. Other roads are operating.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.
The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning indicated 3 degrees above zero. Neither the Southern mail nor the New-York mails of Tuesday have yet arrived. No mails have passed between Petersburg, Va., and Columbia, S. C., since the fall of snow.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 9—11 r. M.
Three mails are due East of Baitimore. We have had nothing South of Alexandria since Sanday.

The mercury here is 12 degrees above zero. The air clear.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856 The thermometer at sunrise this morning was at egrees below zero. ROCHESTER, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1856.

RECHESTER, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1880.

At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 11 degrees below zero. During the day it ranged from one to three degrees below zero, and at 8 o'clock this evening, six below zero, continuing steadily to fall.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 15-36.
The thermemeter here at santise this morning, stood at 11 degrees below zero. The Ohio River is frozen nearly solid. We have excellent sleighing, although there are but two inches of snew on the ground.

Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, Jan 9, 1856.

This is the coldest day we have experienced this cason. The thermometer, at 7 a, m., was 14 degrees season. The thermometer, below zero.

Hartford, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

Hartford, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

The thermometer here this morning indicated 21 degrees below zero. It is clear, with light wind from the south-east.

Bostos, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.
At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer here stood at 2 degrees below zero.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

It is still snowing here and the roads are much obstructed. Two Western mails are due. The train which left Erie at 5 p. m. yesterday, has not yet arrived. The last New-York mail received here left that city at 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The thermometer here is 3 degrees below zero.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1854.

The thermometer is 17 degrees below zero. All the trains are much behind time.

CINCLENTATI, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

The thermometer, at 8 o'clock, stood at 10 degrees below zero. At Springfield, Ohio, at daylight, it was at 20 degrees below.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEWPORT, R. I. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.
The Touro House at Newport, belonging to Charies Devens, ir., together with two dwelling-houses adjoining, owned by Robert D. Coggeshall and Mrs. Geoffrey, were destroyed by fire last night. The Touro House was insured in Providence for \$10,000.

PIRE AT BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
BELLOWS FALLS, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1855.
The building occupied by J. G. Flint, peg manufe

turer, and Win. Stone, planing mill, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$3,000; partially in

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

Bostes, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1858.
The bark Emma F. Chase, (of Portland), from Carderas, arrived at Holmes's Hole to-day, having had 44 bogsheads of molasses washed overboard, and sustained considerable damage in the gale of the 6th inst. NEEDASKA LEGISLATURE.-The Council and House

of Representatives of Nebraska met at Omaha City Dec. 18, 1855. Mr. B. R. Folsom was elected President of the Council, and Mr. P. C. Sullivan Speaker of the House. Gov. Izard delivered his Message in person. He adverts with pleasure to the prosperity of the Territory. Business of every kind is in a healthy condition. Towns and cities are springing up everywhere, and the beautiful prairies are fast being converted into productive fields and farms. The public surveys are rapidly progressing. The efforts for the general diffusion of knowledge and education by means of schools are in some measure successful, and promise to become more so. The military arrangements for the protection of the frontier settlements from the attacks of Indians, are imperfect and insufficient. Nothing would add more to the permanent prosperity of the Territory than a complete geological survey. An additional Land Office is accorded. NORTHERN IOWA AND SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Dunuque, Iowa, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855. Having recently made a tour of observation through parts of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, nd you some comments on the general appearance of the country and a few of its towns.

I left Dunleith and arrived at Lansing, Allamakee County, Iowa, a distance of only 110 miles, after a ride of eighteen mortal hours in " a first-class steamer!" Lansing is situated between almost perpendieular bluffs, some 300 feet in hight, is said to contain 200 inhabitants, and is celebrated, among other things, for its "fever and ague," and its miserable hotels Notwithstanding, it is a smart business place, and although it has but little room to expand, appears to

aithough it has but little room to expand, appears to be growing semewhat.

From Lansing we eame west by stage to Decorah, Winnesheik County, Iowa, a distance of thirty-five miles. Here we found a thriving place, with two very fair betels, several fine stores, and a population of about four hundred. Quarter-acre lets, situated three-fourth of a mile from the business part of the village, are bere selling for from \$75\$ to \$125 each! The first fifteen miles of the road from Lansing to Decorah lies between high and abrupt bluffs, very little of which is suitable for cultivation. The balance of the distance is nearly all high, rolling prairie,

little of which is suitable for cultivation. The balance of the distance is nearly all high, rolling prairie, and I should judge was the best of grain laud.

Leaving Decorah we traveled in a north-westerly direction a distance of forty miles to Carimona, the county seat of Fillmore County, Minnesotta. This place is a "yearling," situated on the south fork of Roct or Hokah River; has a fine water-power, on which there is siready a saw-mill in operation and a flouring mill nearly finished, two stores, a large new hotel, well kept by Mr. Strong, and a population of about 100. The material for a printing-office is already on the ground, and The Fillmore County Pronece, edited by H. C. Butler, late of Beloit, Wis, will soon make its appearance. Carimona is approached from the north and south by roads leading down high and difficult hills, which must always be down high and difficult hills, which must always exceedingly hard for loaded teams. The approaches from the east and west, through the river valley, are all that could be desired. The village site is broken and uneven, and not at all to my liking; yet they and uneven, and not at all to my liking; yet they have room and will make here a thriving and influ-

ber of what are hereabout termed "sink-holes," which are shaped like a tunnel, with very steep sides, and commonly have timber growing in them. A few of them are filled with water, being fed by springs. with which this country abounds. Their depth varies from five to fifty feet, and those that are dry are literally bottomless pits, as all surface water running into them is immediately lost to view. I am told that into them is immediately lost to view. I am told that deer commonly resort to these sink-holes for shelter from the peiting storms of Winter, and here fall an easy prey to sportmen. There are various conjectures as to the cause of these depressions, some thinking they come from apertures in the rock, iffto which the soil has fallen, and others that they proceed from the action of springs among the sands. The face of the son has failed, and others that they prove from the action of springs among the sands. The face of the country where these depressions abound so closely re-sembles that about Galena, that many suppose it will prove to be a mining region.

Leaving Carimona we kept on in a north-westerly

Leaving Carimona we kept on in a north-westerly direction, over the territorial road leading from Dubuque to St. Paul, a distance of 33 miles, and stopped at a place called Rochester, the county seat of Olmstend Courty. This place is situated on the south fork of the Zumbro, (a corruption of the French name Des Embarrass,) in the bosom of a great plain, surrounded by high and pleasant hills which overlook the whole vafley, and which afford some of the finest views in the Territory. Rochester is 50 miles west of Winona, 35 miles south-west of Wabashaw, on the Mississippi, and possesses the best natural advantages for becoming a city of any place for which nature has done so much as for this. Beside the Zumbro, there are three creeks putting into it at this point, which, with the river, afford ample power for manufacturing purposes for all time to come. Two or three of the mill-sites have natural tail-races, which will require little or no excavation. All these streams are as clear as crystal, abound with speckled trout, and run rapidly little or no excavation. All these streams are as clear as crystal, abound with speckled trout, and run rapidly ever rock and pebble bottoms. The well and river water there is nearly as soft as rain water. There are six easy approaches to the village, through as many valleys and in as many directions. These are all fine prairie roads, leading easterly to Winona, south east to Decorah and Dubaque, south-west to High Forest, west to Mankato, the Great Bend of the St. Peters,) northwest to Faribault, north to St. Paul, and north-east to Red Wing and Wabashaw. The farm-lands of Olmstend County, and indeed of Southern Minnesota generally, are acknowledged on all hands to be as good as any in the North-west. While at Rochester we heard of a yield of fifty bushels of wheat to the acre as any in the North-west. While at Rochester we heard of a yield of fifty bushels of wheat to the acre the past season. The settlement has just fairly comthe past season. The settlement has just fairly commenced there; and, being on the great thoroughfare from Dubuque to St. Paul, it is a very important point. The population of the village and immediate vicinity is now two hundred, and immigrants are constantly pouring in. Four of their water-powers changed hands during the mouth of November, and two of the parties purchase core a Beaton manufacturing commany are bound. month of November, and two of the parties purchasing (one a Beston manufacturing company) are bound
by contract to complete a flouring-mill each within
one year from date of purchase. We were told while
there that a Court-House would be erected in the
Spring, and \$75,000 to \$100,000 expended there during
the next season in building mills, stores, hotels, dwell-

ings, &c.

The land in this part of the Territory is not yet in market, but will probably be offered at public sale in June next. Meantime it is being rapidly taken up by actual settlers, principally from New-York and New-York England, who are enterprising and intelligent people. Scuthern Minnesota is exceedingly well watered, and much better timbered than Iowa. Although we passed over wide spreading prairies all along the route from Lansing to Rochester, we were at no time out of sight of timber. We saw picnty of oak, bass, elm, ash, black wahnut, butternut, hickory, poplar, and cottonwood. Pine lumber has to be hauled from the Missisippi. We also saw an abundance of sand and limestone suitable for building purposes; the sandstone is very easily faced, and makes a fine-looking building. I have fived during the past six years in a flat prairie country, where there is nothing in the distance but the horizon for the eye to rest upon. The face of the country in Minnesota is very different, and, to my mind, far more picasing. Fine, high, rolling prairie relieves the eye in every direction, and being sufficiently removed from the great Northern lakes, the atmosphere is dry, rare and bracing. Besides, the climate of the Territory is recommended to consumptives by the first physicians in the country.

Immigrants going West cannot do better than to settle in Minnesota, as the best of the land is not yet in market, and is consequently out of the reach of speculators. None but actual settlers can purchase these lands of Government, and they can now select timber, water and prairie to their liking. Actual settlers, by simply filing in the Land Office a declaration of their intention to claim a certain quarter-section each, can hold the same without paying for it until the land comes into market, which may be one or two years hence.

\*\*EROCKLYN COMMON COUNCIL\*\* England, who are enterprising and intelligent people. Southern Minnesota is exceedingly well watered, and much better timbered than Iowa. Although we passed

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD. The Common Council reassembled last evening, large outside audience being presence Ald, Bergers

Ald. Walse, with leave of the Board, presented se invitation to attend the funeral of A. J. S. Degrauw on Friday next, from his late residence, corner Cliuton

on Friday next, from his late residence, corner Ultatoa and Amily streets.

Ald, Fowers offered an amendment to the effect that the Mayor be requested to offer the condolence of the Common Council to the relatives of deceased, who tall while in the discharge of his duty.

The emendment was carried, and balloting for Prosident was resumed. On the fortieth ballot the vote stood: For Backhouse, 19; Campbell, 9; Pell, 4; Fowler, 1; Stars and Stripe, 1; resulting in the election of Mr. Backhouse, the Whig caucus nominee.

The Presumsy being conducted to the Chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in appropriate terms.

turned thanks for the honor conferred upon him is appropriate terms.

The Maroa then mounted the President's stand and read his annual Message, which took almost three quarters of an hour in delivery. The most prominent subjects treated of are in relation to the Fire and Police Departments. In regard to the Fire Department, he recommended the adoption of the paid system as the best for the interests of the city, being less expensive and more efficient. As to the Police, he recommended the appointment of Commissioners with power to appoint and dismiss members, taking the centrol from the Aldermen entirely. He adverts to the Probibitory law, and recommends more stringent local control from the Aldermen entirely. He adverts to the Probibitory law, and recommends more stringent local legislation in order to restrict the sale of liquors. The cause of Education he finds in a flourishing condition. There are 72 schools, 35,000 scholars, 2,300 teachers. As to improvements, 1,934 new buildings have been erected during the part year, 518 are in course of erection, and fourteen miles of streets have been graded and paved. He recommends the establishment of a Board of Commissioners of Jurors, similarity of a Board of Commissioners of Jurors, similarity of the set of the second se lishment of a Board of Commissioners of Jurors, similar to the New-York Board, and in conclusion recommends that the charter election be held in April instead of November.

of November.

Five hundred copies of the Message were ordered to be printed, and after the adoption of the old rules the Board adjourned.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune SIR: The course of the Judges of the Suprem Coart, in the matter of the Central Park, is certainly extraordinary. Why is a matter involving such large interests, and working such great injustice, by tying u property to the amount of millions, delayed from day to day! If there be a single Judge on the Circuit who is not interested, why is he not allowed to go a at once and hear the motions? And if all the Judge are incompetent, why do they not at once make an order requesting the President of the Court of Ap peals to assign a Judge from the county for the specia service? It is the first time within our recollection that a Judge or Judges ever persisted in hearing a case after objections had been made to them on the ground of interest. It strikes us as something somica for a Court to order the question of their own interes to be gravely argued before them. If the object be to kill the measure by delay, to spin it out until the parties interested become disgusted, and unite in re-quiring it to be abandoned, we cannot approve of sucround-about way of arriving at a desired result Let them be honest and hear the matter, and decide openly agains t it. Previous decisions need not stend in their way; they can overrule them. It will not be the first time that the Court has made conflicting decisions in

THE CENTRAL PARK.

these cases. If there be no other way in which they can arrive at the result they desire, we respectfully suggest that it is als rays in their power to decide that any principle of law, or any statute which may stand in their way, is only "directory," and therefore not binding. We believe t hat no one will deny that this is law in the State of New-York; and, although no person on trial for murder has yet taken advantage of it, and maintained that be th the Divine and Statute law, which declare, "The u shalt not kill," were or y "directory," and therefor e not obligatory, yet the Supreme Court having deck led the provision of the City Charter, which directs that public money shall not be appropriated unless : the Yeas and Nays are called on each vote which appropriates it, is only directory," and therefore not obligatory, we canno see why their learned decision should not apply to and be binding in other cases. The Court need not, there fore, be squeamish; they can easily kill any measure they need never want good reasons for their decision

I want the Park stopped, Sic. I am a poo man, owning four lots within its boundaries which are subject to a mortgage now past due. The holder of the mortgage has been waiting already a year or more for this matter to be settled, that h may get his money. His own necessities are now such that he can want no longer. Unfortunately for me, no one will make a loan on property which is in the uucertain position which mine is, and no one will buy it. It is utterly unavailable for all financial purposes. The mortgage, therefore, will have to be foreclosed, and my little all must go where millions have gone before into the voracious maw of the law's delay, or the law's injustice. I am, &c., AN INTERESTED PARTY.

## BURNING A NEGRO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I cut the following extract from The Cincin nati Commercial, which is the very first public notice that has been taken in any form of the awful tragedy that was enacted here-neither of the papers published in this city having given the slightest account of the matter, believing, doubtless, that so small an affair as burning a slave to death by way of a Thanksgiving

burning a slave to death by way of a Thanksgiving frolic is not worth publishing:

"We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving Day a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the 'highest respectability,' were on a drunken spree at the Parker House in that place, and protracting their frolic until a very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the barkeeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to set fire to him in order to awaken him! With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. The poor creature was the slave of Mr. Ball, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could exceed that of his boy during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men, "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are that of his boy during the formight mat the burning. The young men, "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this borror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when bolding the lamp to his face they managed—that when bolding the lamp to his face they managed. to break it and spill the fiery fluid upon him. The young men are rich. They have agreed to pay Mr Ball \$1,200 for the loss of his servant. Our informant avs that no one in Maysvi says that no one in Maysville speaks of this transac-tion without a shudder of horror, but that no move-ment has been made toward a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the par-ties implicated will overawe any such movement. We ask the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their honor, if these things can be true !"

The facts set forth in The Commercial are true, and

are put in the mildest form, for it was a deliberate act of torture; flagitious beyond all precedent, ending in death after two weeks of suffering on the part of the victim; albeit the parties were on a dranken frolic and, as the world goes, were quite "respectable. No examination of the circumstances had taken place nor will there be any, the money of the friends of the parties, together with the official relative of one of

them, being amply sufficient to protect them. They carry their heads as high as if nothing had happened, and talk about the amount they had to pay owner of the slave as rather expensive, consider ng it was done for a bit of fun!

Is not this a creditable state of thous, and is it not ne more powerful illustration of the beauties of Slavery? Can't you get some of your Northern " Divines" to preach in favor of the system from this text !

RESPECTING SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: Much has been said and published during the last two weeks respecting the so-called Spiritual Manifestations occurring under certain conditions in the presence of two boys recently from Buffalo, known as the Davenport Mediums. Some of the phenomena which have taken place only in darkened rooms had created suspicions in the minds of several Spiritualists as to their genuin-ness, and an investigation was instituted by myself and others, which continued for several days. Nothing decisive, however, transpired until to day, when it was made satisfactory to me and others that some of the phenomena were deceptively produced by persons yet in the earthly form; and as I have heretofore frankly given to the public over my own name, through your paper and other channels, some of the genuine Spiritual Manifestations which have occurred under my own observation, I desire is like manner to caution the public against deception in phenomena involving, as they surely do, the most important interests of every human being in time and eternity. the Davenport Mediums. Some of the phenomena

the unfortunate circumstance has not in the least This unfortunate encumerance has not shaken my faith in the great reality of Spiritual intercourse, but has shown simply that some persons, favored as mediums for some of the more exterior and
tangible manifestations, are not yet inspired with their
cuantes Partenges. New York, 8th January, 1856.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SNOW FESTIVAL.

The most splendid festival that ever enlivened the Winter in New-York, was enjoyed yesterday by the guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It consisted of three parts, a sleigh-ride, a supper, and a dance. For the first, we can safely say no such magnificent ride was ever known in this neighborhood. There were twelve or fourteen large sleighs, each drawn by six horses, and carrying an average of about twelve persons each, making about a hundred and fifty persons, of whom one half were ladies. A merrier, happier, more joyous party never gathered for a day's enjoyment. The air was clear and intensely cold, yet the provisions for comfort were ample, and as each sleigh drove off, with te happy freight, the glow of fair faces and the flesh-

ing of bright syne above the mounds of rich fur robes, broken only here and there by a hair-clad face of steamer mold, told how warm, comfortable and joyfel were the well-pleased guests. All the horses were bays, and the sleighs of a fancy and beautiful patters; each borse bore upon his head-gear flags inscrit . St. Nicholas Hotel," and when the sleighs were J in a line nearly a mile of Broadway was taken up by the cavalcade. At noon they moved down Broadway, between a solid phalanx, on either walk, of surprise apectators: rounded Bowling Green, shot up the street and stretched out upon the Bloomingdale road, the abserved of all observers. After a morsel of refroshment at Bernham's, and a happy interchange of introductio at they went on to the High Bridge, where a fine colletion had been prepared at the hotel, to which the kee air and unusual exercise extended a pressing lav to tion. An hour was pleasantly spent here, when it party packed in for return. All were in most jon-Though the weather was cold, there seemed to be no diminuition, but rather an addition, of lived. ness; and somes, ickes, speeches, reportees, sharp wit and gay sallies of repartee enlivened the hour of remore appreciatively comprehended, or enjoyed web more pleasant zest, an affair of the kind; and the gontlemen, galvanized by a battery of flashing eyes ruby lips, seen found themselves thawed out and will manly justice to the occasion. A madder, metrica, happier party never honored the far-famed Bloomiet, dale road with their presence. The reader may desire to know who were present, but we refrain from any such violation of confidence. A hundred fashionable initials might be paraded, but not one in the hunfred of gay women concerned would feel honored by such in pertinent publicity. Suffice it to say, the pitacipal guests of the St. Nicholas, with a few outside friends, were the parties; and if they do not know how

The amount of attention which this turnous switted is incalculable. Broadway seemed to be fined from and to end with observers; all the windows were full; all the balconies full; all the front doors full, and all the city full of wonder. The horses were proud, the sleigh elegant, the drivers saucy, the guests particularly happy, and all went "merry as a marriage-bell. It was the festival of the season, magnificently got ... and cloriously enjoyed. On returning to the hotel, the guests found a spler

to enjoy themselves we cannot possibly imagine

did sinner set out by the proprietors of the house, After the cloth was removed, some toasts were offered and speeches made by Gen. Nye and others. To cenclude the festivities, the ball-room was thrown open, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen kept

up the excitement of the dance until a late, or rather in early hour. . Taken all in all, there never has been so splendid & casen of enjoyment in New-York as that which marked the third anniversary of the St. Nicholha

SOIREE AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Hotel. Long may it wave.

Another of those highly-enjoyed sociables which have become so popular a feature in hotel-life in New-York, came off last night at the Metropolitan. Messes. Leland had, with their usual liberality, prepared an excellent entertainment, of which a very large company availed themselves. There were about three handred gentlemen and ladies in the ballroom, most of them being uests at the house. The dance occupied the night from till 12, when a fine supper was served up. The party was brilliant and in the very best of humor. The cold weather seemed rather to excite than to check the flow of spirits, and every one seemed to do his best to make every one else happy. The Messrs. Lelsad were emnipresent, and made even the strangest of the company feel perfectly at home. At 12] the cornpany returned to the ball-room and resumed the exciting pleasures of the dance, of the continuation and termination of which this deponent saith no more. It was an occasion to be remembered by aff. who had the fortune to participate. Among those present, we noticed George Law, ex Mayor Mickle, ex-Mayor Lawrence, Commodore Nicholson, Governor Dimond, ex-Senator James, Capt. Eaton, Major Fritz, and other notable persons.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT .-- Whom our Reporter left the Thirty-first street depot, at \$ o'clock this morning, no train had arrived from Poughkeepsie, and in all probability none would get through before daylight, as the way-train from Sing Sing was frezen up at Yonkers, and the force-pumps of the engine, which started alone from Yonkers for this city, was frozen fast on the way, rendering it necessary send out another engine from Thirty-first street to drag

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.—The British brig Zenluko, Griffin, of Hailfax, N. S., was fallen in with Nov. 10, in lat. 37 20 N., lon. 83 W., water logged and dismasted, by brig Sarah, arrived at Guadaloupe, W. I., who took from the wreek Capt. Griffin and one man. Capt. G. had been lashed to the stump of the foremast for eight days, and the flesh was falling from his body when he was discovered. At the latest ac-counts he was improving.

counts he was improving. Counts he was improving.

FISHERY BOUNTIES.—On Monday last the Collector of Barnstable, Mass., paid to the owners and crews of cod-fishing versels belonging to that district the sum of \$185 40. This is the largest sum ever paid to cod-fishermen in one day. The amount to be paid this season will exceed \$30,000.

this season will exceed \$30,000.

THE DRIAMADE RIVER.—The mills along the Delaware River, above Trenton, have been unable to run since Wednesday last, in consequence of back water. It has seldem occurred that the river has been frozen over with the water at its present hight. The water below the dam in the Assanpink was frozen over on Sunday night, notwithstanding it was several feet higher than usual.

THE WRECKED SCHOONER .- Five bodies from the

THE WRECKED SCHOONER.—Five bodies from the wreck of the schooner Excelsior have been broughs ashore at Barnegat, N. J., and buried. One of the decessed, named Anthony Jervis, is said to have a wife in New-York. The captain says they get out of feel, and that all hands were frozen to death, except himself and the mate.

"HIFALULIN."—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal addresses the year 1855 as follows: "The old year haw "vanished. From the highest summit of the Night," amid morning shadows draped in white vapors and "the wild diege of the winds, he took his last loap with a shrick of triumph that echoed among the stars like the scream of an eagle through the daz—"zling peaks of the Alps. He is gone."

DEATH OF BLACK BASEAW.—Black Bashaw, a horsewell known, pied on Saturday, 29th ult., of colic or inflammation of the intestines, at Tullytown, Bucksey, County, Pa. Bashaw was a beautiful glossy black, horse, with white hind feet, and a stripe in the face. His hight was fifteen hands three inches. He was much admired by the best judges for his majestic forms and elegant carriage, strongth and size.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Friday last, Mr. Job a

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Friday last, Mr. Job a H. Chesley, while coupling some cars loaded with a timber at Elyria, Chio, was caught between the end of the timber and his skull was broken, causing in-

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A gentleman by the wame of Lucas, in Demopolis, Ala., has recently obtained a verdict of \$1,200 against Miss Lucinda Meiggs, for a breach of promise of marriage.

A Good Place for CLERGYMEN.—The Nevadar Cal.) Journal, received by the last steamer, says: It is computed that there has been paid for the sup-port of churches and ministers in this city 4 uring the last year the liberal sum of \$35,000."

AWYTLLY SUDDEN.—Mr. Wm. Alcore, a native of Ireland, but recently from Princeton, N. J., and a young gentleman of high promise as a stweet of the ology in the Pre-byterian Theological Seminary of Columbus, S. C., dropped suddenly dead in the streets of that city hast Tuesday. ANOTHER RAILROAD OPENED.—The first train of cars passed over the new line of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, from Lavenport to Iowa City, on the let inst.

IMPORTANT "SPORTING" DECISION.—First's Life in London has decided that Sevastopol was not taken, and that all bets on its capture must be held in abey-

BURNED TO DEATH.—Last Wednerday evening as old lady named Hunnewell, aged to years, residing near the Colleges, in Old Bridges, Mass., by some means set fire to her clothes, and before assistance arrived was burned to death.

Disproportion of the Serra. Boston Mass., 6,000 more females than make, while Chicago, Ill., has about 15,000 more makes than females.